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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

9 || DONALD R. DeBOSE, No. C 12-4234 SI (pr)

10 Plaintiff/Petitioner, **ORDER OF DISMISSAL**

11 v.

12 KEVIN CHAPPELL, warden,  
13 Defendant/Respondent.

15        Donald DeBose, an inmate on death row at San Quentin State Prison, commenced this  
16 action by filing a document entitled "28 U.S.C. § 2403(b) Intervention by United States or State:  
17 'Constitutional Question.'" Docket # 1. In his petition, he requests the court to certify to the  
18 California Attorney General, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2403(b), that the taking of monies from  
19 his inmate trust account to pay the restitution and fines imposed upon him upon his murder  
20 conviction violates his constitutional rights. The petition must be dismissed as it is patently  
21 meritless.

22        The petition is procedurally improper. The statute cited by DeBose provides that, "[i]n  
23 any action, suit or proceeding in a court of the United States . . . wherein the constitutionality  
24 of any statute of that State affecting the public interest is drawn in question, the court shall  
25 certify such fact to the attorney general of the State, and shall permit the State to intervene." 28  
26 U.S.C. § 2403(b). The certification provided for under 28 U.S.C. § 2403 is for purposes of  
27 facilitating the intervention by the United States or by a state in a case pending in federal court;  
28 it does not provide a jurisdictional basis for a new case. There is no pending case in the district  
court, other than this case, and it makes little sense to file an action whose sole purpose is to have the

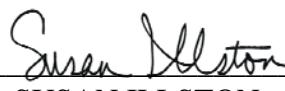
1 state intervene in that very action. Liberal construction will not save the petition because, although  
2 liberal construction might enable one to solve the procedural problem, the claim DeBose is trying to  
3 present in his petition is irredeemably meritless.

4 DeBose contends in his petition that restitution and/or fine should not have to be paid until his  
5 appeal (which he argues is proceeding at a slow pace) has concluded. It has been long been settled that  
6 a criminal defendant can be required to begin or even complete serving his sentence before the appeal  
7 from his conviction concludes. *See generally McKane v. Durston*, 153 U.S. 684 (1894) (U.S.  
8 Constitution does not grant a right to bail after conviction and during pendency of appeal); *cf.* Cal. Penal  
9 Code §§ 1215-1217; *People v. Shorts*, 32 Cal. 2d 502, 507 (Cal. 1948) (state-created right of post-  
10 conviction corrective process does not encompass an automatic right to stay of execution of the  
11 judgment of conviction); *cf.* 18 U.S.C. § 3572(c), (d) (fine can be made payable immediately,  
12 notwithstanding its appealability). Since the deprivation of personal liberty is constitutionally  
13 permissible before the criminal appeal concludes, it follows that the deprivation of property also is  
14 permissible before the criminal appeal concludes. The length of the direct appeal or collateral  
15 challenges provides no reason to set aside or suspend the payment of any restitution or fine.

16 The petition is DISMISSED with prejudice because it fails to state a claim upon which relief  
17 may be granted. This dismissal counts as a dismissal for purposes of 28 U.S.C. § 1915(g). The clerk  
18 shall close the file.

19 IT IS SO ORDERED.

20 Dated: January 24, 2013

  
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SUSAN ILLSTON  
United States District Judge

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